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Board and Rooms 5	4 Lectures & Meetings 9	4
Busines Chances 6	4 Logal Notices	1.6
Ett.luces Notices 0	1 Lost and Found 9	- 18
Country Board 8	6 Marriages & Deaths .	- 3
Dividend Notices 9	4 Miscellaneous 10	- 3
Dressmaking 5	4 New Publications 8	- 6
Domestic Situations	O can Steamers 5	- 12
Wanted 6 .	5.6 Real Estate 5	
European Hotels 8	6 Railroads 5	200
Excursions 9	5 Special Notices 7	- 0
Financial 9	3.4 Steamloats 9	
Pinancial Meetings 9	4 Summer Resorts 8	54
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New York Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Siamese Government is hopeful that an understanding with France will be reached soon; conflicting statements were made as to the date when the blockade would begin. riot in the House of Commons caused great regret and indignation: Mr. Gladstone was asked to appoint a committee of inquiry. —— The German Federal Council resolved to increase the customs duties on Russian products imported into Germany 50 per cent. === Fifteen deaths from cholers have occurred in the province of Alessandria, Italy. - A great strike of coal-miners was begun in England.

Domestic .- James T. Kilbreth, of New-York, was appointed Collector of the Port of New-York, and Appraiser. - Nine banks in the West and one business failures; many factories and mills closed, throwing thousands of operatives out of work. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, of St. Mark's was continued until Monday. Professor Mo-Clintock, in a lecture on Sidney Lanier at Chautauqua, contrasted Northern and Southern schools of poetry.

City and Suburban.-The Board of Assessment the America's Cup was fixed for October 5. Winners at Monmouth: Addie, Fasilier, Aloha, Banquet, Clementina, Lady Pulsifer. - Brook-

lyn defeated Philadelphia at baseball. - Stocks declined almost from the opening, which was fairly buoyant. The features of the market were the abrupt fall in General Electric and the activity in Chicago Gas. The closing was irregular, but final variations were generally declines. Money early commanded 1-8 per cent premium, but lust loans were at 3 per cent.

and warmer in the morning; local thunderstorms in the afternoon; elightly cooler at night. Tem- the anxiety to get things settled rightly, there perature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 64: average, 72 1-2.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to suffer extravagant words to drive them into them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per mouth, foreign postage poid, or \$4.45 for three It is always well to get the best laws we can, months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as des red.

The yachting world and a vast number of other people will be profoundly interested in the announcement made this morning that the first of the races which is to decide the future possession-for a time at least-of the America's Cup will be sailed on Thursday, October The trial races to determine which of our fleet yachts shall enjoy the honor of defending the cup will begin on September 7. It is a safe prediction that the interest aroused by the international yacht contests in 1885, '86 and '87 will be more than deplicated by that which is to take place the present year.

The politicians in the Brooklyn elevated roads have had their way. By a vote of 9 to 4 the Board of Assessors yesterday reduced the valuation of these railroads for purposes of taxation from \$200,000 to \$170,000 a mile. The only ostensible reason for this action was the falling off in their earnings, which is likely to be only temporary and which, of course, does not affect the value of their structures. Mayor Boody cannot escape responsibility for this disregard of the public welfare. His duty was plain, but at the behest of his political masters ho ate his words and refused to exercise his influence in behalf of justice and fairness.

Judge Lippincott has been trying hard to get the policy-dealers in Jersey City indicted. but without success thus far. Interesting light on the probable cause of his failure was supplied in a letter which was handed to him yesterday, wherein it is charged that a member of the Grand Jury, who is a liquor-dealer,

be investigated and all the facts be laid before the public?

Controller Eckels's statement regarding the National banks of the country is timely and reassuring. So many reports of bank failures have been printed lately that it is not wonderful if the popular impression greatly exaggerates the total number of suspensions. As a matter of fact, less than 3 per cent of the National banks have failed, and one-seventh of these have resumed business. The total number of such banks is 3.785; since January 1 only 105 have suspended, and 14 of them have reopened, while 58 more of them have made application to reopen: the number now in the hands of receivers is no more than 33. The Controller of the Currency has pursued a wise and commendable course in acquainting the public at this juncture with the exact facts.

President Cleveland has given New-York and ment of ex-Police Justice Kilbreth, of this eity, as Collector, and Walter H. Bunn, of York. The significance of the appointments is not far to seek. They are distinctly anti- those who sincerely believe that some regular earnest opponent of Tammany Hall, and a reappointment as Police Justice was denied him machine in this city and State. Both men gate against any expansion whatever. seem to be well qualified for the offices to which they have been chosen. Mr. Bunn is a better side in the Democrat's party are not by lawyer of excellent standing, and Mr. Kilbreth, any means the most competent leaders in the who sat on the police court bench for twenty House. This difficulty was explained quite years, was the best Police Justice New-York | fully in Washington dispatches the other day, has ever had.

THE NATION'S STEENGTH.

A correspondent seems to lafer that THE TRIBUNE looks up in the financial situation as hopeless. Not at all. The country has too much natural vigor, and in many years of presperity has accumulated too much strength, to be easily rained. Words which describe a reverse are necessarily comparative. There are fewer men now employed than there were nine menths ago, but there are fewer unemployed than in Great Britain, Germany or France Wages of labor here are on the whole lower than they were, but they are higher nevertheless than in any other country. Millions of capital are at risk for a time, but even now the increase in number of works in operation or in number of hands employed since 1880 or during any other period is greater in this country than in any other. The consumption of the people has indeed been diminished to some extent, but even now it is undoubtedly true t'at 67.000.000 Americans consume more than double the number of inhabitants anywhere else on carth. The fundamental facts of the Nation's con-

dit'on are not to be forgotten because in current comments on daily or weekly events they are not always repeated. A reaction for this Nation always means merely a slight approximation toward the condition of other nations. We are producing and consuming less iron than last year, for example, and yet 2,500,000 tons mere than Great Britain or any other country in the world. Our railroads are earning a little less than a year ago, and yet are earning more in proportion to their cost than those of any other country. American investments are still the most profitable and the safest in the world, if they are not as promising for a time as they have been. A French demand threatens hostile operations in Siam, and the bare Walter H. Bann, of Cooperstown, N. V., was made | possibility shakes markets in every part of Europe, but the United States has no occasion in Kentucky closed their doors; there were a few to fear wars or foreign entanglements. Crops elsewhere fail, and millions are brought to the brink of starvation. But the worst failure ever experienced here only lessens the surplus Church, ill at Elberon. = The hearing in the World's Fair injunction case before Judge Stein bears, these facts in mind, as all Americans keeps these facts in mind, as all Americans should, will not be alarmed beyond measure gretted, but no other country could stand them as well. Further, they come largely from the in Brooklyn reduced the tax assessment of the mistakes of the people in trying to govern elevated roads. = = The date of the first race for themselves. But the people make fewer mistakes in the long run than any other self-governing nation and much fewer than any Queen or Kaiser, Czar or Sultan on earth. voters are not infallible, but they make stopping-stones of their errors to mount higher and they always keep for themselves the power to correct their own blunders.

It is natural that business men are gloomy when things are not going as well as they have been in times past. But neither in this ner in any other land has there been found a panacea to cure all financial ills. Possibly, in has been in some quarters a little too much inclination to paint in dark colors the consequences of this measure or that. But it is only the unthinking and the ignorant who panie, or who hide and hoard money in July merely because of a law which gave them unexampled progress and prosperity in October. but it is not ever well to imagine that the present Silver act, if remaining in force, would make New-York a desert. What the people need most of all is the calmness to face all facts, with a c of determination to understand them and profit by their lessons, and with an unwavering assurance that not even a Democratic victory can ruin the United States.

THE SILVER OUESTION IN CONGRESS.

It has become rather the fashion of late to declare, with the air of strong conviction, that demonstrations against the Silver law have been so strong as to make its prompt repeal when Congress assembles a certainty. THE TRIBUNE is not able to perceive that these assurances are altogether wise. They create expectations which, if disappointed, would make it harder for business men and harder for indastries, and they surely find it hard enough already. Then such assurances, if believed, tend to relax the efforts of those who know what the safety of the country requires. Strong hopes are not exactly facts accomplished.

In this case the silver men have one advantage; the majority of the Senate has been with them in repeated contests, and they are familiar with its temper. When Colonel Blanton Duncan gives the names of forty-six Senators who are accounted certain to vote against repeal of the present act, unless with some substitute that will be satisfactory to the silver interest, he can hardly be supposed entirely ignorant of those with whom he has acted in other controversies in the Senate, and while one must hope that he is mistaken, it can scarcely be pronounced a certainty. Several Senators who took active part in the free-silver-anti-Forcebill combination speak as positively as Colonel Duncan. The President himself, with reason

repeal with the proviso for unlimited State bank paper, or for free coinage on some new ratio the situation can hardly be described as certain to end in quick and unconditional re-

The people who wish to stop silver purchases and avert free coinage or something else as bad cannot afford to cease effort and begin shouting. There will be time enough for most hearty rejoicing when the next Congress has adjourned without doing mischief. Between the members of Congress who are afraid to anger the populace at home and the members who think the country really must have more money of some kind every month in order to meet its needs, the members who care only for a swift rise in nominal prices in order that they or their influential constituents may get out of debt or realize profits, and the members who care only to get the question settled for a year in any fashion, wise and firm action for the public safety and honor will take much the country another surprise in the appoint- well-directed effort, and is liable not to be obtained through a daily bulletin that all is well and that wise action is certain to come any-Cooperstown, as Appraiser of the Port of New- how. Perhaps the worst element with which sound finance now has to contend embraces machine. Mr. Kilbreth has always been an expansion of the circulating medium is necessary to the general presperity. These men are numerous, and include not a few who might last winter on this account. Both he and Mr. otherwise be reckened as sure advocates of Bunn were active in the famous Anti-Snapper unconditional repeal. But they will be told, movement last year. Their selection for these and with some truth, that the existing law proimportant posts must be accepted as a declara- vides for a med-rate and limited expansion of tion of war by the Administration upon the the currency, while its repeal would bar the

It is to be added that the leaders on the and it was shown that the Democrats strong in parliamentary resources and experience were all on the side of free silver, or had been in the past, so that the leadership on that side must come largely from the Republican minority. It will be difficult, under such circumstances, to predict the result even in the House.

THE UPRISING IN MIGHEE.

Where precisely "McGhee, East Tennessee," is we are unable to say. In the gazetteers and on maps it seems to be of very great unimportance. By diligent search we have discovered that it is, or ought to be, in Monroe County. Tenn., an extremely southeastern portion of that quite large and at times excitable state. Chattanooga we know about. It has a war regord. In "The Times," a daily paper of that town which we have long known as a journal of much ability and great enterprise, there is a report of a meeting-a "mass-meeting" so-called, which was held in McGhee on the 22d of July, to consider and take action on what has come to be known as "the silver question," News of this meeting reached Chattanooga in time to be published in the issue of "The Times" of the 25th. That is to say, the report of the resolutions adopted at the mass-meeting arrived in time. The speeches and other proceedings have not yet appeared. They were doubtless sent in on a later train; there being, if we rightly remember, a statute law of Tennessee against carrying combustibles and explosives on the same train. "The Times" gives considerable space to the resa lutions, which are of a very tiery and indomitable and won't-stand-it sort, and adds to them a full column of remonstrance with

Astince for going on so.

The McGhee folks are almost as much worked up about the financial situation as Governor Waite or the "Red-Headed Rooster" or the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Colorado. They have no been very conspicuous in the ongoings of this world for the last century or two, but they passed just as many resolutions, and resolutions just as dreadful in their scope and tendency as though they were contemporaneous with Athens, or as commanding in situation as Hoboken. The resolutions start off by saying in a quiet way that they express the minds do not know how the report of the assembling pleadings. nto righteous indignation on account of it. righteously indignant about it.

McGhee proceeds after this preliminary to plutocrats" are "producing want and bankentire country the end of which is not yet." tion of nearly half the world's output of silcapable of producing, nearly every article of necessity or luxury, with an empire in territies, we fail to see why we cannot legislate for State boundaries that it can come out or be retired to its original locality as exigencies require," and in one of the seven resolutions dewhat the consequences would be. The "yea-

manry" might rise up.

"What is the feeling as to the financial situation in McGhee?"

A FREE FIGHT IN COMMONS.

The disgraceful scenes which closed the committee stage of the Home Rule bill have produced a painful impression in England. Never before has there been a rough-and-tumble fight in the House of Commons. The decencies of debate have often been violated, and there have been wild hours of turbulence and political Bedlam during the famous Long Parliament and under modern conditions of Irish obstruction: but never before has Donnybrook Fair been enacted by a mob of infuriated gladiators squaring off and fighting with one another from sheer love of violence. Mr. Gladstone is in his sixth decade of continuous Parliamentary service, but the expression of horror, indignation and astonishment on his face as he witnessed this free fight in the historic chamber betokened how novel and unprecedented was the experience. The hostilities were suspended by the direct intervention of the Speaker, who with consummate tact proclaimed a truce and reminded the members of the honorable traditions of the House; but every faction and party represented there was overwhelmed with mortification and humiliation as it recalled the disgraceful riot among the benches.

The responsibility for this discreditable in-

cident is variously apportioned in London in accordance with partisan partiality or resentment. The group of Unionists, which pointed at Mr. Gladstone and sneered, "There is the author of it all!" passed by a sudden leap to the generalization which is always favored in the world of rank and fashion. Mr. Gladstone is regarded by a large body of English grumblers as personally responsible for everything which is reprehensible and queer in the public life of the nation. "If he had not made," their logic will run, "his frenzied devil's advocate a-sault upon Mr. Chamberlain reprisals would not have been invited and the Commons would have been spared a vulgar and barbarous brawl!" Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, will be charged with deliberately instigating mob violence by his recklessness in quoting Scripture against Mr. Gladstone. As for the Irish members, they will be accounted by their enemies a pack of irreclaimable ruffians without exception, Mr. O Conner with his strident howl of "Judas." Mr. Crean with his fist in Colonel Saunderson's eye, the belated Dr. Tanner tambling over the benches in his engerness to catch up with the final round, and all the other warriors of the excitable island will be condemned by the good Unionist as the ringleaders of the most revolt-

ng scene in the history of Parliament. With this diversity of views it will be, as Mr. Gladstone intimated yesterday, a delicate undertaking to adjust the question of responsibility for a most discreditable exhibition of brute violence. There is, however, an impersonal way of reaching a just conclusion respecting the real cause of disturbance in Parliament. It is the direct result of superheated partisanship. The area of depression has extended without break over the whele session of Parliament. The storm centred on the last night when the House was to divide over the committee stages of the Home Rule bill. It was a furious burst of partisan rancor and

MEN BHO AGITATE FOR PAY.

Since Governor Waite announced his intenion to wade through slaughter, if necessary, to put this country on a silver basis, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce decided to organize free-coinage clubs among the wage-earners of activity in the ranks of the professional labor men of late. The world has not gone well with them. Business has been frightfully dull. Even the last campaign brought them few pickings. The managers of both sides had With this preliminary they say: "We view so little money wasted on these "fakirs." They ever, until after the successful opening of the with righteons inelignation the assembling of tried in every conceivable way to ally them- Sucz Canal that the work of piercing the isthmus monometallic gold basis leagues to formulate selves with one side or the other, but in vain. was resumed under the direction of the Hunplans to defeat the expressed will of the peo- The result was disheart ning. The veteran ple of all parties as expressed in the late elec- Carsey, who can organize more trade unions Turr, married to a sister of that Lieutenant Bonations, for financial relief by forcing a farther in twenty four hours than any other living appreciation of the gold mint and a still furman, declared in the poignance of his grief ther depreciation of all industrial products, and that he would be driven out of politics if the consequently of all legitimate industry." We campaign directors continued to ignore his

of "monometallie basis leagues" could have There was a faint expectation that the Legistrickled into McGhee without having become lature would afford them some opportunities; known to the rest of the world, but McGhee but, as every one knows, the Legislature was cems to have found it out and to have risen | controlled by Mr. Croker, and Mr. Croker had no need of the services of these professional And on the whole, considering the intimate agitators. Almost the only chance afforded relations of McGhee with the world's financial them was in the fight over rapid transit. The centres, while we suspend our astonishment Manhattan Company needed some "workingthat McGhee should have "got on" to this men's acctings," and these were promptly arassembling of monometallic gold basis ranged in the usual way; but the Manhattan leagues" a little ahead of anybody, we freely Company, from all accounts, did not pay well, admit that McGhee is quite right in being and much dissatisfaction was expressed in consequence.

Altogether the spirits of these patriots were say through seven resolutions that the "gold in a very depressed condition when the Populist Governor of Colorado blazed forth with runtey and extertionate usury throughout the his threatenings of Civil War. His words were a message of hope and comfort to them, and these things, they say, have "convinced and they promptly let the facts be known. A the long-suffering yeomanry of the country few days after the Governor had delivered that safety to republican institutions cannot himself a letter was received by the Denver keep step with a grasping moneyed aristoc- Chamber of Commerce from Garbutt, of racy." They say that " with a God-given coun- Knights of Industry fame, declaring that the try producing a surplus of the clothing of the honest workingmen of the East were with world, its meat and its bread, with a produc- | Colorado in the fight for free coinage, and promising assistance of the right kind, on conver and nearly one-fourth its gold, having, or dition, of course, that he should be sustained by the silver kings. A day or two afterward Carsey appeared on the scene. He had no diffitory containing forty-four distinct sovereign- culty in interesting Governor Waite, who seems to belong to the same order as these ourselves, without assistance from foreign na- fellows, and now he is telling bow the blatant tional ties or their scheming syndicates." Then demagogue who rules the Commonwealth of McGhee says: "We desire to announce to all Colorado is coming here to stump New-York that though quiet we are not sleeping, that and New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is to be we are to-day doubly determined upon the re- hoped that he will come, and that he will forms for which we cast our ballots; that we speak under the management of this troop. expect every man to do his duty, and call A mass-meeting in Tompkins Square under the upon all freemen who would avoid Shylocks, direction of the indefatigable Gallahue; anmortgaged homesteads, penury and serfdom to other in City Hall Park, with the stalwart be up and doing, and assist in loosening the Kehoe as chairman; and a third in Cooper grasp of the threat of the Nation and people." Union, with Garbutt on the stage and Carsey McGhee also favors "a currency volume of not in the chair, would furnish an exhibition of less than \$50 per capita," "so localized by the most amusing character to the respectable workingmen of this State.

As Garbutt was less known than the others, it may be well to say that he has no influence scribes the currency in detail. One feature of whatever in the reputable trades unions, notit is that it cannot be "conglomerated in a few withstanding his connection with the alleged money centres," which, as will be readily seen. Knights of Industry, an absolutely bogus assois an extremely useful provision. Should that ciation, as every one knows who has had any kind of currency be conglomerated in one such thing to do with it. McGuire and a majority monetary centre as McGhee no one can tell of the men connected with this association were said to be in the pay of McDermott in Jersey City during the last municipal election there,

other active figure in the Knights, were expelled from the Housesmiths' Union nearly two years ago. McGuire poses as the president of the Ironworkers of New-York. He has no connection with that organization. Garbutt represents himself as president of the Painters' Union of New-York City, but he never held any such position, and none of the painters in the leading organizations have any recollection of the man at all : and yet these are the persons who are referred to in some Western papers as speaking for the wage-earners of the

Mayor Boody is a lightning-change man. Monday he appeared as the good citizen, resolutely upholding the rights of property-owners against a grasping corporation. On Thursday he assumed the character of a mere agent of the ring, and meekly retracted his utterances at the behest of the politicians who made him

The blockade of Bangkok has more political than commercial significance. The commerce of the port is not great, but it is chiefly British In 1891, for example, the latest year for which full returns are at hand, the total entries and clearances were 617 vessels of 445,034 tons; and of these 519, of 387,697 tons, were British. The railroad from Paknam, at the mouth of the river, to Bangkok is also practically British property. It is evident, therefore, that the stoppage of this commerce and the enforced idleness of the railroad will be felt by England in one of its most sensitive parts-its purse-and will intensify feeling against France, not only among the empireextending Jingoes, but among the tradesmen and shipowners of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, as well.

August is almost here, but still the seaserpent shrinks from the public gaze. What is summer without a vision of this monster of the

That the new Street-Cleaning Commissioner has requested an official examination of his predecessor's accounts is not necessarily a reflection upon Mr. Brennan's administration. It is admitted that Mr. Brennan before his retirement had spent more than the proportionate share of the appropriation for the year, and naturally Commissioner Andrews wishes to know just where he stands. As the examination by the Commissioners of Accounts was promptly ordered by Mayor Gilroy, this action is construed by some politicians as unfavorable to Mr. Brennan. Considering the repeated storms of criticism which the ex-Commissioner has safely weathered, he will not be inclined to reckon this a serious matter.

Mr. Chamberlain is old enough to know better than to fool with the Grand Old Man.

The Long Island Railroad Company has taken a step which calls for hearty commendation in making arrangements for widening the tunnel by which the Manhattan Beach Railroad passes under the Ocean Parkway at Farkville. As was expected, the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn has offered no objection to the proposed change: all he desires is that the grade of the parkway shall not be altered, and that the work shall be done by the railroad in such a way as not interfere with the continuous use of the boulevard -both reasonable conditions. It was on account of the "interlacing" of the tracks at this point that the recent slaughter on the Man hattan Beach road occurred. Not often are the suggestions of the Railroad Commission in the direction of reducing liability of accident on a railway so promptly heeded as in this case.

New that Mr. Gaynor has gone to Europe, all the ring politicians and rescals in Brooklyn breathe more freely. But he will be back in a few weeks, as determined as ever to wage war upon all that class of men in behalf of honest citizen ship and clean government.

Among the principal events of the present month has been the completion of the Corinth the East, there has been a marked revival of | Canal, which was begun, in the first place, eighteen centuries ago, under the reign of the Roman leaders, particularly among those who are Emperor Nero. Even five handred years preknown in politics as paper union manufact. vious to that era a scheme for cutting a canal urers. It has been rather hard times to these across the isthmus was put forward by Periander, but was abandoned on the advice of the Pythia or Oracle of Delphi, who declared that any such project would entail the anger of the gods, since, if Zeus had wished to make an island of the southern portion of Greece, he would certainly gartan patriot and revolutionary leader, General General Turr began operations in 1882, and although the canal is only about four miles in length, yet, owing to the failure of the first company formed for its construction and to the diffiulty of obtaining the necessary funds, it has taken eleven years to bring the work to comple tion. It was on July 2 that the waters of the Gulf of Lepanto first mingled with those of the Aegean Sea, although the official opening of the canal did not take place until more than a fortnight later. The voyage between Cephalonia and Athers is now reduced nearly two hundred miles by the new waterway, besides which the vessels will be spared the dangerous rounding of the southern headlands of Greece, which from time immemorial have enjoyed a most evil reputation among mariners.

PERSONAL.

At the time of his death last year, Commodore D. N. Ingraham, of the United States and Confederate navies, was the only survivor of those who entered the Navy in 1812. While commanding the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis in the Mediterranean in 1833 he interfered in the case of Martin Koszta, who had resided in the United States two years and who had resided in the United States two years and declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Koszta had been seized by the Austrian consul at Smyrna and imprisoned on board the Austrian man-of-war Hussar. Captain Ingraham sent word that if Koszta was not released within eight hours he would take him by force. The St. Louis was cleared for action, and prepared to attack the Hussar, greatly her superior in size and force. At the last moment the Austrians compromised the question by surrendering Koszta to the French consul, who promptly released him. For this action Captain Ingraham was granted a medal by Congress.

Gertrude Petan, eighteen years old, lives in South Dakota, where she is known as the "Lady Cow-boy." Her father owns 300 head of cattle, of which has entire charge. She does not simply take the cattle to the range and leave them there, but the cattle to the range and leave them there, but remains with them, and takes care of them as well as could any cowboy. Her duties frequently take ter from thirty to forty miles from home, as the cattle must be kept moving in order to feed well. She wears a wide-brimmed white felt hat, long gauntlet gloves, carries a lariat colled about the horn of her saddle, is provided with branding irons, and rides the wildest bronco on the range. President S. H. H. Clara, of the Union Pacific Railroad, who has been staying in the mountains of Pennsylvania for the sake of his health, is said to be improving slowly but surely, and deriving great enelit from the pure air and absolute rest of his urroundings. Sunday, October 15, has been set for the cele-

bration of the silver jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons. Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, now visiting friends in Boston, is the oldest United States naval officer living, having entered the States havai officer transport of the late Commodore Ingraham, of Charleston, was perhaps the oldest contemporary of Rear-Admiral Selfridge. The latter, when he died in 1891, was said to have been the only survivor of those entering the United States Navy in 1812.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind child, was recently a centre of attraction at a lawn party. She sat on an embankment with her teacher, Mis-Sullivan, who with almost incredible speed interpreted upon the hand of her charge whatever was and valuable lead, and Judge Lippincott will probably follow it up. Grand Juries in Jersey City are often remiss in their duty. Why should not the way in which they are drawn loss of the sure of anything better than a line last six and used all their influence and ability, if they months that are more pregnant with possible lead, and Judge Lippincott will has not committed himself against either of econsequences to the civilized world than the action of the "mass-meeting in concourse assembled at McGhee." The great question for some time to come in monetary circles will be:

To be exceedingly zealous and well informed, had any, to defeat Major Wanser, the Republican candidate for Mayor. It is the common report that they received 82,000 from McDermont for the assistance which they were supposed to render. McGuire and Murray, and well of the charge whatever was and used all their influence and ability, if they had any, to defeat Major Wanser, the Republican candidate for Mayor. It is the common report that they received 82,000 from McDermont for the assistance which they were supposed to render. McGuire and Murray, and well formed.

TO SEE BULLS AND BEARS. THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR WILL VISIT THE STOCK EXCHANGE THIS MORNING

NO QUESTION OF RANK BETWEEN HIM AND THE RAJAI RAJAGAN OF KAPURTHALA-BE WILDERED BY THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Wandering on foreign shores, far from the land of his fathers and the home of his waiting bride, the young Nawab of Rampur, now seventeen years old, is being put through the last stages of his old, is being put through over his 700,000 subjects education to fit him to rule over his 700,000 subjects among the his miseducation to fit him to rule over his 700,000 subjects in a manner which shall be pleasing to his misgress, Victoria, Empress of India. If he had been
left to his own choice he might not have undertaken a journey round the world, at least for the
present. With an income of \$1,500,000 a year he
might have found plenty to interest and amuse
him at home. But Nawabs are no longer absolute monarchs, governed only by their whims. The theory that the ruler exists for the people quite as much as the people for the ruler has entered India with the British, and young Indian potentates and heirs apparent must now be educated for the good of their subjects.

It is the intention of the Nawab (which mean It is the intention of the same as nabob) to visit all the points of spe-tial interest in and about this city, but he spent the cial interest in and about this city, but he spent the day yesterday quietly resting at the Windsor Hotel and unpacking his baggage, much of which was sent directly from San Francisco to this city. The party rose about 9 o'clock, and the Nawah ate a substantial breakfast of eggs, mutton chops, rolls and coffee like any other civilized man. He remained indoors for the remainder of the day, except for a drive in Central Park late in the after-

The Nawab will visit the Stock Exchange and other places of interest downtown this morning, and will drive over the Brooklyn Bridge in the afternoon. It is probable that he will visit Washington and Philadelphia to-morrow and Monday. Both the Nawab and Captain Colvin have been disturbed by the published statement of a member of their party that the Nawab was a more dis tinguished man than the Rajai of Kapurthala, and was entitled to a salute of thirteen guns from the British garrisons, while the Rajal got only eleven guns. Captain Colvin said last evening that the question of relative rank would never have been raised by the Nawab or himself, and so far as he knew both princes were entitled to the same salute. The States of Rampur and Kapurthala were on the most friendly terms, he said,

Rampur is one of the native States of India conquered by the British, and is in the Rohilkhand livision of the northwestern provinces. Its area is about 945 square miles, much Jess than that of Rhode Island, which has 1,306 square miles. With the exception of Massachusetts, Rhode Island in the most densely populated State in the Union, and is surpassed in this respect by few districts in Europe. Yet it has less than half the population of Rampur. The economy of a republican form of government is illustrated in the fact that Rhode Island pays its Governor \$1,000 a year, while the Nawab of Rampur's income is a million and half.

The education of the Nawab has been under the care of the British Resident of Rampur since the death of his father five years ago, and the British Government has directed that he travel around the world previous to his marriage. Nine months are illotted for the journey, and in that time the Prince must see all the wonders of China, Japan the United States and Europe. His guardian said that he was simply bewildered at the World's Fair, He certainly must have a level head if a sense of bewilderment is not the principal result of his entire nine-months' trip.

is suite remained quietly in their quarters at the Vendome this forenoon. After luncheon Harvard University, the Institute of Technology and other

Boston, July 28.-The Maharajah of Kapurthals and

THE KING OF KINGS VISITS HARVARD.

places of public interest were visited. NEWPORT WELCOMES THE RUSSIANS.

THE MEN-OF-WAR ENTER THE HARBOR-PREPARA

ING TO ENTERTAIN THE OFFICERS. Newport, July 28.-The Russian vessels were sighted

at the entrance to the harbor about 9:30 a. m. today, and half an hour later were at anchor in the airbor. The vessels steamed in in single file, led by the flagship Dimitri Donskol, with Admiral Nachimoti, and Rhynda following in the order named. They were first saluted from Fort Adams, then in a lew minutes when they had further entered the harbon the Russian flag was run up to the fore on the U. S. S. Richmond and she sainted with twenty-one guns. As the Dimitri Donskoi dropped her anchor she rad up the Stars and Stripes and fired an appropriate sainte. Two minutes later the other vessels were anchored. Representatives from the torpedo station of a "mass-meeting in concourse assembled at McGhee, Tenn. this 22d day of July, 1893." In on Presidential canvass since the war was to pay respects to the several Government stations. The vessels will remain here a week or ten days and hen return to New-York, where they will join the Nicholas I and proceed to sen, if other orders are Grand Duke and the chief officers will be in receipt of numerous invitations. It is expected also that the Mayor will receive the officers to morrow.

CHICAGO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HOVEY AND HOBART EASILY DEFEAT CHASE AND CLARKE.

Chicago, July 28 .- The final game of the champion ship in the doubles in the lawn tennis tournament was played on the St. George Club's grounds this afternoon. proper, and Hovey and Hobart met Chase and Clarke. The latter were really not serious factors in the game, and the Boston men won easily. Following is the score:

First set, first game: Chase and Clarke to 30; second game-Hovey and Hobart to 30; third game-Hovey and Hobart to vantage twice; fourth game-Hovey and Ho-bart to detee; fifth game-Hovey and Hobart to vantage: sixth game-Chase and Clarke to 15; seventh game ever and Hobart to vantage; eighth game-Hovey and

Second set, first came: Chase and Clarke to 30; second game—Hovey and Hobart to 15; third game—Hovey and Hobart to 30; fifth game—Hovey and Hobart to 30; fifth game—Hovey and Hobart to vantage: sixth game—Hovey and Hobart to love; seventh game—Hovey and Hobart to vantage twice. Total, 6-1.

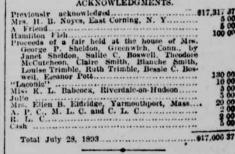
Third set, first game—Hovey and Hobart to 30; second game—Hovey and Hobart to 30; third game—Chase and Clarke to 15; fourth game—Chase and Clarke to 15; fourth game—Chase and Clarke to vantage twice; sixth game—Hovey and Hobart to 30; seventh game—Chase game-Hovey and Hobart to 30; seventh game-Chase and Clarke to love; eighth game-Hovey and Hobert to 15; ninth game-Hovey and Hobart to 15; tenth game-Hovey and Hobart to love. Score, 0-4. The finals in the consolation resulted in Myers and

beating the Wrenn brothers, the score being 2-6; 6-2; 9-7.

WRENN WINS THE CUP AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, N. H., July 28 .- Malcolm G. Chace, of Brown, and Robert D. Wrenn, of Harvard, appeared on the Hotel Wentworth exhibition court this morning in finals to decide the ownership of the silver loving-cup, the first prize in singles in the tennis nt this year. Wrenn won by a score of 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.
Chace and Wrenn won the finals in doubles, defeating Endlong and Reed, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



HELEN DAUVRAY WARD IN CONTEMPT.

Helen Dauvray Ward was ordered to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, but she did not appear, and an application may now be taken to have her punis for contempt. H. C. Miner secured a judgment again her for \$510, on a note, for money lent, he declared.

The execution on the judgment was returned unsatisfied, and the order for examination was count.